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Gift of W. B. Fellows.
ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF SANDWICH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

CONCORD:

STEAM PRINTING WORKS OF McFARLAND & JENKS,
PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
1858.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

THE Selectmen charge themselves with the following sums. Cash reported in the hands of Joseph Wentworth, acting Treasurer for 1856,

M. H. Marston, Treasurer of School fund,	140.23
Amount of taxes assessed 1857,	455.51
School house taxes,	5033.33
Town farm, for articles sold, "	1155.68
Agency,	47.56
Literary Fund,	176.87
County,	226.50
State, for bounty,	205.00
Moultonborough,	7.00
Stephen Beede,	9.75
Asa C. Clark,	325.00
W. M. Weed,	500.00
Stephen Cogan,	200.00
Calvin Watson,	100.00
William McGaffey,	100.00
Moses Hoyt,	60.00
Carroll C. Bank, \$150, less by dis.,	100.00
Railroad tax,	148.42
	15.45

\$9006.30

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Samuel Blackey, for plank,	2.10
Oliver Chase, for labor in his Dist.,	5.00
Parker Beede, for labor in Dist. No. 1, and new road,	9.50
Benja. Lewis, for labor in J. Roberts' Dist.,	4.00
J. A. Nute, for labor in Dist. No. 1,	1.38
Samuel F. Vittum, for labor on Heath brook and bridge, near A. G. Beede's; also railing Taylor bridge,	10.00
Charles Vittum, for labor and lumber for bridge near Tay- lor's mill,	8.00

J. L. Huntress, for breaking new road, 1856, and labor on highways, 1857,	11.95
Nath'l Fry, for labor on new road,	1.00
A. Bragg, for labor on bridge near A. G. Beede's, and new road,	4.25
Ezra D. Palmer, for labor in J. R. Dist. and new road,	5.00
John Mudgett, for non-resident highway tax in Peaslee Dist.,	5.00
W. H. Bennett, for labor on bridge near his house,	10.08
B. Currier, for labor on Bennett bridge,	5.00
C. L. Glines, for non-resident highway tax in W. S. Prescott's District,	7.00
J. W. Eaton, for labor and plank on bridge near his house,	5 42
C. B. Vittum, for labor and lumber for bridge, near A. G. Beede's,	7.00
D. F. Glidden, for non-resident highway tax in R. Hill's District,	5.00
J. Y. Gove, for labor in A. B. Hoyt's Dist.,	3.00
W. Dearborn, for guide boards,	8.00
A. Bean, for non-resident highway tax in A. Severance's District,	3.00
W. Tewksbury, for labor and lumber for Nealy bridge,	15.00
A. Vittum, for do. in District No. 1,	2.50
J. Webster, 3d, for labor in J. Roberts' District,	2.50
Wyatt Bragg, for 3½ M. plank, 8 stringers, and labor on bridge near his mill, plank now on hand,	36.12
E. S. Henderson, for repairing bank wall and abutment of Taylor's bridge, also labor on mill bridge, &c.,	21.05
T. Weed, jr., for labor in J. Roberts' District,	10.00
Benja. C. Fry, for lumber and labor on new road,	20.38
W. Wallace, 3d, for labor in J. R.'s District,	1.70
E. Vittum, for repairing bridge near S. Vittum's, and labor on new road and District No. 1,	8.00
W. P. Beede, for labor in District No. 1,	9.00
M. Huntress, for breaking new road in 1856, and labor repairing the same in 1857,	17.00
Ira Pray, for labor in District No. 1,	6.75
J. Freese, for labor in J. R.'s District,	2.50
L. F. Vittum, for repairing abutment of Taylor's bridge,	15.00
M. Vittum, for labor on bridge near A. G. Beede's,	3.13
A. A. Young, for furnishing and setting guide posts,	1.50
D. York, for labor on bridge near A. G. Beede's,	3.25
J. Bennett, for timber and labor for Penniman and Grant bridges,	4.60
N. B. Roberts, for labor on new road and J. Roberts' Dist.,	6.00
D. G. Stevenson, for guide boards,	15.50
S. Fogg, for bridge plank,	8.00
W. Bennett, for labor on highway and Chase bridge,	4.50
C. Watson, for guide posts and railing road near Moses Hoyt's,	4.50
J. Graves, for drawing plank and stringers for Beede bridge and Meadow bridge,	7.00

J. H. Hilton, as surveyor, for labor, powder and fuse, in his District,	13.70
J. F. Stevens, for drawing plank from Taylor's mill and covering bridge near T. Weed's; also, for building bank wall and clearing the channel,	10.00
W. McGaffey, for labor and lumber on Weed, Penniman and Grant bridges,	6.65
N. Smith, for non-resident highway tax in L. B. Ethridge's District,	.50
M. B. Fogg, for labor and lumber for bridge near A. Beede, jr.'s,	6.48
O. A. Palmer, for labor on new road and J. Roberts' Dist.,	17.00
C. B. Wallace, for labor in Dist. No. 1,	1.30
A. Vittum, for labor in do.,	2.50
Elias Vittum, for repairing bridges and railing Taylor bridge,	7.00
J. Roberts, for labor on new road and in his District,	22.50
G. T. York, for labor on Beede bridge,	4.25
J. W. Blanchard, for labor in District No. 1,	4.00
I. R. Johnson, for labor in J. R.'s District,	6.50
Ross C. Graves, for labor on Beede bridge,	6.50
D. Peaslee, for railing and repairing Peaslee bridge,	3.25
J. Bean, for boards for Weed's bridge,	5.00
J. P. Chase, for iron for Taylor bridge,	5.75
C. B. Hill, for labor in A. B. Hoyt's District,	2.00
A. M. Hall, for breaking County road in 1856,	9.50
E. D. Gilman, for " " " "	2.50
B. F. Beede, for labor and lumber,	5.16
T. Vittum, for labor on Beede bridge,	2.14
W. C. Taylor, for bridge plank,	10.50
R. Fry, for labor on new road,	2.00
D. Quinby, for stone guide posts, and setting the same,	3.01
H. & Blanchard, for labor and powder in A. Severance's Dist.,	10.50
H. Weed, jr., for railing and covering Weed bridge,	15.66
S. Fogg, for bridge plank,	9.60
J. Bean, for labor in J. B. Goodwin's District,	2.52
O. Mudgett, for labor in his District as surveyor,	2.42
L. Chase, for labor on Nealy bridge,	1.00
D. Brier, plank for Nealy bridge, 1856,	1.25
G. W. Smith, for guide boards and posts, and setting the same,	5.00
E. McGaffey, for damage paid S. Buford, for wagon broke on Taylor bridge,	1.00
E. McGaffey, for labor and timber for Nealy and Weed bridges,	7.00

Whole amount, \$561.80

It will be seen by the last year's Report that the roads and bridges were reported to be in good condition, "not requiring much, if any, repairing for several years." It will be recollected that in the month of April last, we had one of the largest and most disastrous rains which has been experienced in this section for many years;

that the east section of the town was almost completely inundated. The road leading from James Palmer's to William Mears', was badly damaged. For nearly sixty rods a channel was cut in the centre of the road, which would average four feet wide and two feet deep. It was estimated by men of good judgment, that the repairs on this piece of road would cost from \$100 to \$150. The selectmen employed the services of Jacob Roberts, by the day, to superintend the work, with instruction to procure good laborers, and the expense of repairs of said road did not exceed \$52.00. The roads generally throughout the town were damaged more or less, so that necessarily a large amount of labor was required to make the highways and bridges passable. We will add that the road near Mark Huntress's was repaired at an expense of about \$50.00. Also, the abutment of the covered bridge, near Taylor's, was damaged to the amount of \$30.00, which was thoroughly repaired at the last named cost; and the bridge near Nathan Beede's was completely washed away, with the abutments, which was thoroughly repaired at an expense of about \$65. The Heath Brook bridge, and the two bridges between the Flanders' mill, (so called) and Parker Prescott's, were completely swept away, with several bridges at the northern section of the town, and others were badly damaged.

EXTERNAL POOR.

S. F. Vittum, for digging grave for Mrs. Libbey, and other services,	3.50
C. Vittum, for coffin, box and robe for Mrs. Libbey,	5.50
L. D. Mason, for supplies for Atkins,	3.00
J. Blanchard, for support of B. Blanchard,	26.00
J. Draw, for services at F. Coffin's, 1856,	4.00
David Atwood, towards support of his mother,	12.00
Expenses at Haverhill and removing Mrs. Wallace to Farm,	25.35
Town of Dover, for support of Andrews family,	40.17
M. Robinson, for nursing Mrs. Sinclair during her last illness,	1.75
M. Robinson, for drawing manure for S. Scribner,	1.50
John Gove, for supplies for Atkins, Mrs. Libbey, and others, per order of selectmen,	42.18
Dr. W. A. Page, for medicine and attendance on Mrs. J. Batchelder, 1856,	20.00
J. E. Wiggins, for supplies for Mrs. Tappan, Mrs. Burnham, and others,	43.88
Thomas Weed, for freighting Mrs. Wallace's goods from Meredith to farm,	1.00
Laconia, for support of J. J. Bryant,	2.00
Dr. T. J. Sweatt, for medicine and attendance on child of Caroline Skinner,	7.50

J. Cook, for supplies furnished J. Ferguson,	2.32
Wm. M. Wallace, for removing J. Ferguson and family to farm,	1.50
A. Tilton, for wood delivered S. Scribner,	10.87
Dr. T. J. Sweatt, for medicine and attendance on R. Bryant,	28.75
Dr. T. J. Sweatt, for medicine and attendance on Mrs. Vit- tum, Mrs. Wallace and Libbey's family,	24.88
L. F. Gilman, for 2½ cords of wood for S. Scribner,	5.00
H. & Blanchard, for supplies furnished Ferguson, Libbey and A. Woodman,	20.01
B. H. Hodges, for support of J. Prescott and wife,	40.00
Epping, for support of Pluma Trickey,	60.75
Epping, for expenses removing Mrs. Trickey and child from Epping town farm,	29.97
A. C. Quinby, for supplies for Mrs. Libbey, J. Kent and others, per order of selectmen,	8.31
Merritt Ambrose, for supplies for Richard Skinner,	12.12
E. McGaffey, for expense to Dover in regard to the Andrews family,	8.40
	<hr/> \$492.21

The expense of the external poor the last year was \$825.97. We have removed all the foreign poor who have applied for help to our farm, except Bryant, of Laconia, bill of \$2, and the Andrews family, at Dover, who were too sick to be moved at the time we went after them, the bill amounting to about \$40. Since their recovery from the sickness they have had no assistance. The lawsuit, *Epping v. Sandwich*, which was commenced in 1852, for the support of the Willey family, has been decided in favor of our town, and judgment rendered for \$43.50 for taxable costs, which has been paid to our counsel, in part payment of his counsel fees, which amounted to \$86.67, leaving a balance due said counsel of \$43.17, which is the only foreign and outstanding bill to our knowledge.

The town of Peterborough claims pay for support of Ebenezer York and family. We have made thorough examination of the records, and find that he has not, nor never had, a settlement in this town.

The \$9.75 received from the town of Moultonborough was for the support of Ebenezer Cook, whose residence, by examination of the records of Moultonborough, fell upon that town. He did not take the residence of his father, as the former board of selectmen contended, having been emancipated before his father gained a residence in this town.

TOWN FARM.

L. F. Vittum, for services of himself and wife for the year ending April 1, 1857,	170.00
L. Chase, for two baskets, and repairing chairs,	3.17

J. F. Moulton, for boots and shoes for farm,	6.59
H. Weed, for carding wool,	.75
P. Gilman, for beans,	3.00
J. H. Hilton, for carrying two shotes to farm,	1.00
Wyatt Bragg, making coat, vest and pants for Josiah Ferguson,	5.00
John Cate, for fixing pumps,	3.75
J. Brier, for seed wheat,	6.00
A. Nealy, for potatoes,	14.00
J. E. Hilton, for two shotes,	9.75
P. Quinby, services at the funeral of Mrs. Vittum,	1.00
A. Beede, Jr., for pasturing oxen,	1.50
M. B. Sanborn, for shoeing oxen, &c.,	15.39
A. W. Quinby, for coffin and box for Mrs. Vittum,	6.00
J. M. Smith, for cook stove, funnel and apparatus,	22.05
D. Tilton, for beans and peas,	.62
Geo. Perkins, for making and repairing shoes and boots,	5.72
H. & Blanchard, for supplies, per order of selectmen,	102.13
S. & Burley, for do.,	13.65
A. C. Quinby, for do.,	36.68
J. C. Wiggin, for do.,	67.15
E. McGaffey, for do.,	14.64
E. McGaffey, for do., and overseeing farm,	10.29
J. Blackey, for $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of hay,	7.50
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	\$527.33
A. Libbey, for 27 bush. potatoes,	13.50
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	\$540.83

AMOUNT OF ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE FARM.

By cash received of Ira Marston, for balance between steers and cow,	15.00
" cash of D. Tilton, for hay,	3.00
" cash for old iron,	3.10
" cash for hide, 2.90 ; for rolls, 2.50 ;	5.40
" cash for calf skin and pelts,	30.00
" cash for dried apple,	17.06
" cash for straw,	1.00
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	\$47.56

There has been furnished to paupers on the farm 428 weeks' support. It will be seen that the average number of persons supported there is $8\frac{1}{2}$, while the last year only 156 weeks' support was furnished, and an average of three persons. It will be readily seen why the expenses for the poor at the farm is considerably increased, but not in proportion to the increase of paupers. We procured the

services of Mr. Graves and wife thirty-two dollars less the present year than was paid the master and matron of the last year. The physician's bills will be found to exceed those of last year, when the attendance of the sickly poor was struck off to the lowest bidder.

From what information we could gather from the citizens of this town, and from our own convictions of right and wrong, we thought it advisable to let the unfortunate poor select the physician of their choice, thus putting them on an equal footing in this (perhaps their last request) of those more fortunate.

We can cheerfully say (as has been formerly said by some of our predecessors of the same man) that the present overseer of the farm has managed the affairs under his charge to the best advantage for the town, and to the satisfaction of the selectmen, and do not hesitate to say, to the full satisfaction of our townsmen generally.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AT TOWN FARM.

1 pr. five years old oxen,	\$113.00
1 pr. four years old do.,	120.00
1 cow, seven years old,	35.00
1 cow, eight years old,	30.00
1 cow, five years old,	25.00
1 cow, four years old,	20.00
9 sheep, 26.00; 2 shotes, 16.00,	42.00
8 hens,	2.00
9 tons of hay, in old barn,	54.00
15 do., in new barn,	125.00
10 bush. corn, 10.00; 3 bush wheat, 5.00,	15.00
2 bush. oats, 1.00; 2 bush. meal, 2;	3.00
256 bush. dried apples,	17.92
1 bush. beans, 1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. flour, 3.00,	4.50
68 bush. potatoes, 34.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. peas .25,	34.25
200 lbs. pork, 20.00; 175 lbs. beef, 10.00,	30.50
14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. lard and tub, 2.25; 5 bush. of apples, 2.50,	4.75
40 lbs. butter and tub, 5.34; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. do., and jar, 1.00,	6.34
2 boxes and sugar, 1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. cucumbers and barrel, 1.00,	2.00
1 bbl. soap and tub, 5.50; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs tallow, .56,	6.06
1 box and candles, 1.67; apple-sauce and tub, .42,	2.09
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rice, .50; 1 doz. eggs, .14,	.64
1 box mustard, .08; lot of bottles and medicine, 40,	.48
1 bottle C. oil, .25; camphor and bottle, .20 cents,	.45
2 stone jars and vinegar, .75; Bible, 50,	1.25
2 clocks, 5.00; lamp oil and jug, 1.00,	6.00
1 cook stove apparatus and funnel, also the furniture belong- ing to the old stove,	25.00
1 do., in south room,	4.00
1 do., in do.,	2.00

1 new pump in kitchen,	3.75
1 table, 50 ; 1 do., 75 ; 9 earthen pans, .75,	2.00
1 steelyard, .42 ; 2 glass lanterns, .75,	1.17
4 candlesticks and mould,	.50
1 trumpet and two skimmers,	.25
1 firkin,	.13
Bed No. 1, occupied by J. Flanders,	2.00
Bed No. 2, occupied by N. Tewksbury,	3.00
Bed No. 3, occupied by T. Wallace,	5.00
Bed No. 4, occupied by J. Furguson,	8.00
Bed No. 5, occupied by Pluma Trickey,	6.00
Bed No. 6, belonging to Sally Blake,	8.00
Bed No. 7, occupied by J. Kent,	7.00
1 beadstead, occupied by Mrs. Wallace,	.25
Beadstead and cord, in east room,	1.00
1 truckle bed and 2 feather beds,	6.00
3 spare blankets, 2.50 ; 15 sheets do., 5.00,	7.50
18 pillow-cases, 1.44 ; 1 table and cover, 4.00,	5.44
5 towels and cream strainer,	.75
19 kitchen chairs, 4.75 ; 2 dining do., .67,	5.42
1 water tub, .25 ; 1 cream pot, .34,	.59
1 churn, .50 ; 1 beef and 2 pork barrels, 1.25,	1.75
40 gals. cider and 3 barrels,	4.00
2 nail hammers, .50 ; 1 water pail, .13,	.63
6 ten quart tin pans, 2.00 ; 7 tin do., 1.00,	3.00
6 tin pails, 1.50 ; 2 strainers, .37,	1.87
1 colander and 2 trumpets, .05 ; 1 carving knife and tray,	.55
48 cords of wood,	60.00
6 rakes, 1.00 ; 3 hoes, .75 ; 5 axes, 3.00,	4.75
1 drag and drag planks,	1.50
3 ox sleds, 3 chains, 1 clevice and pin,	8.00
1 grindstone and crank,	2.00
2 manure forks and manure rake,	1.75
5 snaths, 2 scythes, 2 rifles and stone,	3.00
3 yokes, bows and irons, 6.00 ; 1 yoke and 6 bows, 1.00,	7.00
2 ladders, 1.00 ; 3 barn shovels, 1.50,	2.50
4 pitch-forks, 1.50 ; 1 harrow, 2.50,	4.00
1 pr. wheels, hay-rack and cart,	15.00
3 plows, 9.00 ; 2 iron bars 3.00 ; 2 wood-saws, 1.25,	13.25
2 hand-saws, .75 ; 1 auger and drawing knife, 1.00,	1.75
2 beetle rings and 2 wedges, .50 ; 4 M. shingles, .37,	.87
30 sap buckets, 1.80 ; 1 case drawers, .50,	2.30
1 chisel, .25 ; 1 light-stand, .50 ; 1 table and chest, .50,	1.25
2 baskets and band-box, .25 ; 8 bush. ashes and box, 1.25,	1.50
1 wheel and P. head, .75 ; 1 vol., .50 ; 1 table, 50,	1.75
2 trunks, .75 ; 1 lamp, oil and jug, 1.00,	1.75
4 tie-chains and 10 bows, 1.25 ; 1 case drawers, .75,	2.00
1 brass kettle, 3.00 ; 2 cupboards, .50,	3.50
Lot tin ware, .50 ; 1 trunk and basket, .50,	1.00

1 tea-kettle, fry basin and small basin,	1.00
2 jugs, 2 mugs, 2 bottles and salt-cellar,	.75
1 five pail kettle, 2.50 ; 1 crane, .50,	3.00
1 pot, .50 ; 1 arch kettle, 3.00 ; 9 dry casks, 1.00,	4.50
3 wash tubs, 1.50 ; 1 jug, .10 ; soap-grease bucket and pot, .50,	2.10
Wash-bowl, .10 ; 2 reeds and harnesses, .50,	.60
1 large table, .50 ; 1 case drawers, 1.00,	1.50
5 baskets, 1.25 ; drawers of S. Blake, 2.00,	3.25
1 valise and contents, of J. Flanders,	1.00
1 table, .25 ; 5 sad irons and cricket, 1.50,	1.75
1 dust pan and match box, .25 ; 2 salt mortars, .25,	.50
4 andirons, 5 shovels, 4 prs. tongs, 15 crane hooks,	3.00
1 tin ladle, .20 ; 5 tin basins, 40,	.60
6 tin pans and sewet, .50 ; saleratus and box, .17,	.67
4 coffee pots, 1 quart pail and skimmer,	.75
1 grater and drug box, .15 ; 3 mugs and pitcher, .35,	.50
11 large spoons, .33 ; 7 tea-spoons, .10 ; 13 bowls, 1.30,	1.73
1 tea-pot and spice, .03 ; pepper and mug, .05,	.08
1 block tin tea-pot, 1 earthen do., and 1 tin,	.50
29 plates, 2.90 ; 12 cups and saucers, .50,	3.40
2 cream-pitchers, 4 sugar-bowls and 2 pepper-boxes,	.48
2 vinegar cruses, .25 ; 2 salts, 13,	.38
3 tea canisters, .50 ; 2 looking glasses, .75,	1.25
2 boxes and salt, 1.00 ; 1 ball wicking, .04,	1.04
1 bread knife, .25 ; tin pail and tea, .25,	.50
1 stone jug, .33 ; 1 keg, .50 ; pinchers, .25,	1.08
12 knives and forks, 2.00 ; 1 tumbler, .06,	2.06
7 knives and 6 forks, .25 ; keg, barrel and tub, 1.00,	1.25
3 cases of drawers and table in chamber,	1.50
1 meal chest, 1.00 ; 5 meal bags, 1.00,	2.00
1 trunk, .25 ; 2 chests, 2 baskets and feathers, .50,	.75
Loom, wheels and apparatus,	1.00
1 sickle, staple and sled iron,	.75
4 corn-cutters, .50 ; firkin and trunk, .25,	.75
1 flax comb, .50 ; rennet, 50,	1.00
1 tea-kettle and 1 small do.,	.56
2 chests and contents, 1.50 ; 1 pad-lock, .13,	1.63
Case drawers, 3.50 ; 7 lbs. rolls, 3.50,	7.00
Tea-kettle, fry basin and small kettle,	1.00
Hog's skin and old iron,	1.00

\$1,016.36

Respectfully submitted by

PETER GILMAN,
JOHN FELLOWS, JR., } Appraisers.

The inventory last year amounted to \$954.49. The Selectmen caused a new inventory of all articles the present year. The excess of inventory is attributable to the large amount of hay, dried apples,

&c., on hand, more than last year. Having the last year sold 5½ tons of hay for 46.50, increasing the amount sold from the farm to that amount — also at the present year enlarging the bills, as we were obliged to re-purchase a small amount to do the work in the spring. The town suffered by the loss of a hog, weighing more than 250 lbs., consequently two shotes were purchased of J. E. Hilton, Esq., which were fattened and killed for the family's use.

COUNTY PAUPERS.

To paid J. S. Emerson, Heard & Blanchard, A. Moulton and others,	71.40
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

S. Danforth, for abatement of his poll tax,	2.14
A. Wallace, " " "	2.14
C. Hanson, for abatement of tax,	2.78
S. Dinsmore, for enrolling militia,	6.00
A. Tilton, " " "	6.00
C. W. Donovan, " " "	6.00
B. B. Hodges, " " "	6.00
B. B. Hoyt, " " "	7.00
S. Vittum, abatement of his poll tax, being upwards of 70 years of age,	2.14
Nancy Penniman, abatement of town and school-house tax,	8.19
Simeon Smith, abatement on oxen taxed to himself and M. Lewis Smith,	1.26
R. Row, for interest on loan,	6.39
Oliver Chase, for error and abatement of tax,	3.83
E. G. Severance, for error in tax,	4.00
Wm. Horn, for services as constable in 1856,	2.00
Gilman Moulton, for abatement on land taxed to him, belonging to M. H. Marston,	5.17
M. H. Marston, treasurer of school fund notes, 1856,	15.00
Samuel Dinsmore, for services as constable,	2.00
Daniel B. Grant, for abatement of town and S. H. tax,	8.69
B. C. Davis, for services as constable,	2.00
J. S. Smith, for abatement of tax on house,	1.53
Stephen Cogan, for interest on loan,	2.00
Ira T. Wallace, for abatement of tax on money at interest,	3.03
J. H. Merrill, School Commissioner,	17.81
J. E. Blanchard, for services as constable,	2.00
Wm. Plummer, for abatement of taxes,	1.80
E. Watson, for abatement of J. Watson's poll tax,	2.14
S. Kimball, for abatement on town and school house tax,	3.74
S. Emerson, for services as counsel,	10.00

B. E. Thurston, for services,	7.27
J. B. Wallace, for abatement on horse, died since April last,	1.24
A. Fogg, for services as constable,	1.00
J. Fellows, jr., for services as appraiser,	1.00
P. Gilman, for " "	1.00
W. M. Weed, for abatement for money tax assessed on land sold E. S. Hines prior to April 1, 1856, and taxed to E. S. Hines, also to him in 1856,	1.80
W. A. Heard, for services as Town-Clerk,	22.75
E. S. Henderson, for abatement on horse, died since April last,	.46
T. Weed, for " " 2 horses, " " " "	.98
H. Weed, jr., for services as constable,	2.00
D. B. Row, bounty on bear,	2.00
J. Nostoman, " " " "	2.00
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	\$186.28

SCHOOLS.

Am't due.			Am't due.			
Dis. No.	1,	\$161.04	Dis. No.	12,	\$48.69	
" "	2,	99.25	" "	13,	86.13	
" "	3,	99.25	" "	14,	16.85	
" "	4,	67.41	" "	15,	71.16	
" "	5,	48.00	45.03	" "	16,	74.90
" "	6,	44.94	" "	17,	46.81	
" "	7,	72.00	78.62	" "	18,	123.59
" "	8,	46.81	" "	19,	76.78	
" "	9,	123.59	" "	20,	7.58	
" "	10,	149.80	" "	21,	43.64	
" "	11,	120.34				

District No. 21 has drawn \$15.55 more than their proportion, through a mistake of last year, (1856.)

SCHOOL HOUSES.

District No. 2,	\$30.00
" " 4,	200.00
" " 5,	150.00
" " 15,	404.98
	<hr/>
	\$784.98

Our Town Hall has been fitted up with two new box stoves, funnel, chimney and seats, and repairs, the whole to the amount of \$75.84, as follows :

Paid J. F. Webster,	\$7.60
J. M. Smith,	48.24
A. W. Quimby,	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$75.84

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The Selectmen charge themselves with	\$9006.30
They have paid the following sums :	
State Tax,	312.20
County Tax,	367.72
Highways and Bridges,	561.80
External Poor,	492.21
County,	71.40
Town Farm,	540.83
Incidental,	186.28
County Road,	94.46
School Houses,	784.98
Schools,	1496.24
Note of Selectmen to R. Row,	1438.00
Do. William McGaffey,	60.40
Do. W. M. Weed,	102.10
Town Hall expenses,	75.84
J. Moulton, Agency,	100.00
	<hr/>
	6984.46
In the hands of Treasurer and Collector,	2021.84
	<hr/>
	\$9006.30

Out of the above sum of \$2021.84, the abatements, services of Collector, Selectmen and Treasurer, and some other bills, are to be deducted. The extreme scarcity of money renders it almost impossible for the Collector to close up his accounts with the Selectmen at this time, without distressing many of the poorer class of our fellow citizens. Hence the large amount at this time reported in the hands of the Treasurer and Collector. Which report is respectfully submitted.

LANGDON G. CLARK, } Selectmen
 NICHOLAS SMITH, } of
 ELIPHALET MCGAFFEY, } Sandwich.

P. S.—Small bills, amounting to \$93.81, were outstanding at the commencement of this political year, which have been adjusted by the present board and included in the above accounts. A more explicit statement will be made by the board, from the books, in regard to the indebtedness of the town, at our annual meeting. We find, however, that less than *one hundred dollars* were paid toward the debts of the town the last year.

L. G. CLARK, for the Selectmen.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE
TOWN OF SANDWICH,
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

IN accordance with the requisitions of the law of the State, your Committee respectfully submit a report of the schools of the town, with their views of the causes tending to advance or retard their interests, and of such improvement as they have observed; also, such information as they can briefly give in relation to their condition and wants. Although truth compels us to say that a great amount of good has not been realized in some of the schools, yet there has evidently been the highest degree of improvement in others; we therefore trust there will be no discouragement or relaxation by our fellow citizens of their efforts to sustain them, and make them what they should be, so far as our pecuniary means will reasonably allow; for we admit that their capacities are susceptible of indefinite expansion and improvement. The duties of Prudential Committees are clearly defined, but still, in far too many instances, they have been neglected to the embarrassment of your committee.

In our system of education, it is expressly enjoined upon teachers, by law, "to take diligent care to instruct children in the principles of piety and virtue;" the framers of the law being fully persuaded that intellectual instruction, of itself, is not sufficient to insure the moral purity of society, or even to sustain the institutions of free government.

There seems to have been, not only in our own town but elsewhere, too much indifference to this injunction of the law, evinced by sober minded and christian people, who shrink from their responsibility in this matter. The great struggle of the human race, from the earliest times, for a government of equal rights under the control of sound moral principle, will probably be finished by our Anglo-Saxon race in this hemisphere. Our political horizon already is perfectly dark and portentous, and the doubtful problem of self government may be solved sooner than many of us contemplate, and in the way that despots have malignantly foretold. How soon this may be, He alone knows who "ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whom-

soever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men," and who also "worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

All efforts to establish free institutions in the world having heretofore failed, it becomes us calmly and soberly to reflect, that whenever our people shall become so immoral and reckless as to disregard truth and righteousness, we shall in the end become a degraded and enslaved people. It needs no prophet to foresee such a conclusion, for the annals of the past forewarn us of the fearful and disastrous revulsion impending over our happy country. The principles of christian charity should be nurtured in our school system, according to the intention of our Pilgrim Fathers, who founded their institutions of learning on religious principle. We ought to shape and sustain ours by this principle, to make them more useful. Our schools should therefore be nurseries of piety, as well as of gentle and courteous manners, to prevent the pupils from forming immoral and wicked habits. The tendencies of the age most urgently demand it; and if some parents are so unmindful of their obligations as not to teach their own offspring the ultimate purposes of life, and to be kind, courteous and polite, society should more earnestly interpose and supply their want of domestic training. The conscience of every child must be carefully cultivated to form a virtuous and intelligent character; and if the love of knowledge, virtue and moral culture is not awakened in the school-room, it will probably never be attained; the remoteness of their dwellings and other circumstances often excluding children from public religious instruction. As the scenes of childhood at the school are the most impressive that are ever received, and are longest remembered, we think the influence of early instruction can hardly be too highly estimated.

Nearly all the school registers announce the unpleasant fact that their schools have not been visited by parents or Prudential Committees during the past year. Such visits encourage the teachers, make them more faithful and less liable to become disheartened; and the children also, seeing their friends and neighbors evince this laudable interest, will value their privilege accordingly. Is there not too much apathy and indifference of parents in this matter, and a desire to call the committee or teacher to account for the faults which lie at their own door, when the school is only an auxiliary to assist them in the labor of training their offspring? Are there not christian fathers, or mothers especially, who can afford a short relaxation from domestic cares to visit the school? It may be thought by some that we give too much importance to things unworthy of consideration, but we think otherwise, and that the course we now indicate will prove especially beneficial. By this means parents would become better acquainted with the discipline of their schools, and would shield the worthy teacher from the petty exaggerated, complaints of offending pupils, and the ignorant gossip that sows discord and division in a district. Our observation assures us of the fact, that there are some parents, who, having no apparent control over their children at home, and indifferent to their progress in studies at school, seem willing that

they should conduct as factiously as they please. Such persons, who are generally self-willed, void of judgment, and slow to foresee the consequences of their ridiculous and foolish notions, could be easily controlled by their sober-minded neighbors, who would not allow the teacher's influence to be destroyed, their own children to be sufferers, and the majority to be cheated out of their rights to a good school by the insubordination of the few.

We wish not to assume that our young teachers are always prudent in their discipline, but those of experience have more generally acquired the habit of patience and self-control, but it frequently takes them a long time to learn the peculiar dispositions of their pupils, unless parents confer with them on the subject. There are sometimes petty annoyances also, not realized by parents as things of much consequence. A contemptuous look, a sneer, an impertinent gesture, and sullenness of manner, showing a rebellious spirit catching from one to another, announce the inclination to undermine a teacher's authority, which, if not resisted at the outset, breaks out into open disorder. Some of these pupils are large, rude boys, of very low attainments, bringing from home the spirit of disobedience, habits of idleness, lying and kindred vices, and the energies of teachers are wasted in contending, when they should be teaching in our backward schools. Why should parents wonder that these schools do not accomplish more for their children, and that they grow up so ignorant of the most common branches of learning? The remedy of our choice is at hand, if they only have the will. Whenever parents will consider well educated and meritorious teachers, not as hired laborers merely, to perform a work beyond their own ability to do, but as persons in the highest degree entitled to their respect, good will and gratitude; whenever they will become so reasonable as to adopt the belief, that it may possibly be more difficult for one person to properly train, to the acceptance of the Superintending Committee, a family of forty or more, and mete out impartial justice to all, than for themselves to manage two or three at home; and whenever the true friends of improvement in each school district will exert their judicious influence in a proper, philanthropic spirit, and manifest a proper respect for the teachers of their children, then their sympathies will lighten their burdens and greatly increase their efficiency; then our poorest schools will advance to a more respectable condition; nor will the scenes of the past year again recur, where female teachers, who elsewhere have been eminently successful, not wanting in self-respect, have left their schools before the time, shrinking with disgust from their hopeless contest with the detraction, prejudice and ignorance of those who cannot teach nor are willing to let well enough alone.

More than two thirds of our school instruction, the past year, has been given by female teachers. To expect them to perform the numerous and complicated duties of the school-room without a single encouraging word, and to be stoically indifferent to the frivolous complaints of ungrateful parents; and also to require them to rule large,

refractory boys and girls by moral suasion alone, is to suppose them free from the common frailties of humanity; but to expect them to govern their schools and all the district beside, is most perfectly nonsensical and utopian. We are glad to find that our teachers can so generally rule the turbulent spirits and guide the wayward ones by gentle means, but some few of our scholars needed the rod with reproof, or a more exact control than has been practiced.

With these general remarks upon the course to be adopted to render our schools more efficient, and avoiding other topics which would too greatly swell a brief Report, we would only say, in conclusion, that we believe it is cheaper to sustain schools than poor-houses and jails; and that every influence tending to make our schools retrograding instead of advancing, is, to say the least, an unconscious attack upon rational liberty.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Summer School, taught by SARAH E. DEARBORN, was a profitable school. Energetic, and ambitious to do her duty faithfully, she succeeded to the satisfaction of the committee and district.

Fall Term, taught by ABBY S. M. BENNET, was not so profitable. From want of tact to govern, she failed to command the respect and secure the obedience of her highest class of girls, who became disorderly towards the close of the term. I was twice called in to settle difficulties. There was a faulty manner of teaching, also. I consider the manner of teaching the most important of a teacher's duties.

Winter Term, taught by WALTER C. BRYANT, was truly a model school. With energy to make himself respected and obeyed, and striving to form his scholars to habits of precision, accuracy and thoroughness in every thing, he succeeded in making this school one of the most profitable ever taught in the district. There are some advanced scholars here, and teachers of reputation are cheapest for us. HOYT.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Summer School, taught by MARY F. YOUNG, her first attempt to teach, with excellent discipline and good method, her pupils made rapid improvement.

Winter Term, taught by ELIZA A. HILL, was also a very profitable school. With her inflexible determination to elevate its character, and with a system and regularity elsewhere rarely witnessed, the scholars made great improvement. This is one of the most backward schools in town. There are fourteen boys between the ages of twelve and twenty-one; and some of them, becoming impatient of restraint, this experienced teacher left about a week before the time. If parents will only sustain a good female teacher, there is nothing to hinder the advancement of this school. If there are two or three refractory boys who feel too manly to obey a woman, rather than

incur much extra expense on their account, justice to the district requires their expulsion from the school. H.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Summer School, commenced by HARRIETTE A. SCARRETT, when visited, was in fine order, and the manner of teaching was excellent. The term was finished by ANTOINETTE HOAG, who taught just about long enough to make a fair beginning, when it closed. To expect any visible improvement under such a system of rotation is foolish in the extreme.

Winter term, taught by CATHERINE B. HOYT. I spent a whole day in this school near its commencement, and witnessed its exercises at other times. This is a backward school, with no scholars of much advancement; but the children are bright, and only need good instruction to soon rank high. The discipline and method of teaching were exactly as I recommended. By my direction a strenuous effort was made to suppress whispering, which is often thought to be a hopeless case; but after a little demurring at the first the plan worked well. The school appeared cheerful, interested in their studies, and for the term of eleven weeks was a profitable school. One parent, only, is reported to have visited this school the past year.

The best advice I can briefly give, is to let there be one more rotation, which will "rotate" out the present Prudential Committee and elect another man; to stop the present eccentric and pernicious plan of changing teachers so frequently, and let the district determine that a teacher once having entered their service is entitled, by every consideration of law and equity, to decent treatment from their Prudential Committee; unless a more weighty charge than of not pleasing *everybody*, can be brought against her. H.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Winter term, taught by PRISCILLA M. SHACKFORD. With a good house and a good teacher, the school might have been much more profitable, had it not been for the misconduct of two boys—large enough to be manly, but sufficiently wanting in self respect to disgrace themselves, even in the presence of your Committee. Yet the faithful perseverance of the teacher, and commendable coöperation of most of the scholars, was such as to merit approbation.

SINCLAIR.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Summer term, taught by LYDIA A. DEARBORN, a young lady of experience. The school appeared well, and gave evidence of thorough training. BEEDE.

Winter term, began by JACOB TAYLOR, was visited in the second week. The prospect was not very encouraging. The school was abruptly closed, not finished, and no notice was given to your Committee, so we cannot give the result. S.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Summer term. This school was under the charge of MARILLA M. BROWN, who succeeded in securing the good will of the scholars, and in making the term a profitable one. B.

Winter term, taught by CHARLES H. WHITE. He diligently labored to do all that could be accomplished in a very short term. Had all his school preferred knowledge and respectability to insubordination and ignorance, some *large* boys would have been much more benefited. S.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Summer school, taught by JANE M. BENNETT. When visited near its close, I was surprised to find, in this large and populous district, no more than 28 scholars in attendance. It was impossible, from an examination of so *few*, to form a correct opinion of the progress of the *whole*. Fifty scholars, at least, should have been in constant attendance. A want of interest was perceptible. B.

Winter term. Rev. L. B. TASKER, teacher, who did all that could be expected with 70, mostly small children, crowded into rather close quarters. There are only a few teachers who can accomplish much in such circumstances. From 50 to 70 twisting, squirming, rollicking, wide awake specimens of humanity, who were scarcely ever known to be still at home, and who would twist into an indefinite number of attitudes before they could be made to think of sitting or standing still—must be kept in order; then a recitation must be heard on an average of about every ten minutes, because few happen to have books, so as to be properly classed. Your teacher did really keep fair order and secure quite respectable recitations. If he has any patience and strength left he is really fortunate.

What can be the reason why there are two districts with their school houses scarcely a stone's throw apart? Were they one, and the scholars divided into three classes or schools, constituting Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools, the same money would produce more than twice the results. Why then should it not be done? *Why not?* S. & H.

DISTRICT No. 8.

One term, taught by MEHETABLE B. WIGGIN, a veteran teacher, too well known to need commendation by us. The progress of the school was such as might be expected—good. S.

DISTRICT No. 9.

ELIZA A. HILL, in summer, and E. P. JEWELL, in the winter, proved to be good teachers. The progress of the school, during each term, was highly satisfactory. This school has been making decided progress in rank each year, since they have had a good school house. S.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Summer term, taught by ANGELINA ROBINSON. Tolerable progress was made. The winter term, by DAN. G. BEEDE, who had a very full house, and a fair proportion of well grown boys and girls, affording materials for some of the best classes found in our winter schools. The teacher did not fail to take effective advantage of such an opportunity, and consequently his school might well claim the front rank, if not their position on the right. All his classes did themselves credit at the examination, especially in Reading and Geography. S. & H.

DISTRICT No. 11.

Summer term, under the instruction of ANN E. BEAN, was good. Order and progress were the result. The winter term, by MARTHA E. QUINBY, who also well sustained her former good reputation as a successful teacher. This school will not suffer much by a comparison with our best schools in town. A more cordial, united influence among the citizens will make it still better. S.

DISTRICT No. 12.

One short term ; B. FRANK FELLOWS, teacher. One or two *large* boys thought to show their importance, but soon finding that it would not pay, wheeled into order, and all together made fine progress. S.

DISTRICT No. 13.

Summer term ; BETSIE W. SEVERANCE, teacher, commenced well, but as the school closed a week sooner than was expected, and as the Committee was not notified, we can only say that general satisfaction was given.

The winter term was commenced by MARILLA M. BROWN, who was taken sick, and left in about 5 weeks. GEORGE W. WEBSTER finished the term with justly deserved satisfaction to the district. S.

DISTRICT No. 14.

This is a very small school—the smallest in the town. It was taught by JULIA DINSMORE. B.

DISTRICT No. 15.

Having a house to build, there was only one term, taught by B. FRANK FELLOWS.

With a good house and a good teacher, the school might have been better, but for the very improper course taken by some of the parents, prompted, perhaps, by political prejudices, which never should be known in connection with our schools, if any where. S.

DISTRICT No. 16.

Summer and fall. One term ; commenced by SUSAN M. FRENCH, her first attempt ; the school had been in operation a month when

I was first informed of the fact, and called in to settle difficulties. This teacher is amiable and of good attainments, but wanting in nerve to command order out of chaos, she concluded to quit. The remaining term, of three months, taught by MARY J. WHITE, was profitable. As I could not find out when it was to close, I cannot speak with certainty of the improvement made under the discipline of this cheerful and energetic teacher. H.

DISTRICT No. 17.

Winter term was taught by JANE M. BENNETT. Good order and good progress were prominent features in this school. S.

DISTRICT No. 18.

Taught in summer by MARY JANE HACKETT; in winter by ELIZA A. HILL, in the primary, and Miss PHILBRICK in the more advanced department. The *winter* schools were profitable. B.

DISTRICT No. 19.

Summer. SARAH E. WEBSTER. This was her first attempt at teaching, and it was a pretty fair beginning.

Winter. MARY J. HACKETT kept a good school, and gave general satisfaction to all interested. S.

DISTRICT No. 21.

One term only, and that shorter than it was designed to be, in consequence of a mistake in the amount of money not expended in 1856. It closed abruptly. The teacher, MARILLA M. BROWN, was successful, and the school profitable. B.

AARON B. HOYT,	} Superintending	
DANIEL G. BEEDE,		School
JOHN L. SINCLAIR,		Committee.

